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CITY WORTHIES.—No. 21.

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.
BY JOSEPH C. NEAL.

HUSBAND HUNTING.

Husband hunting is a phrase generally used by the world, to designate the manœuvring of ladies, anxious to enter the estate of matrimony.—It has however, a wider sense and a more extended application.

A careful and sagacious student of human nature—one who, deeply impressed with the profundity of the poet's dictum, that the proper study of mankind is man, diligently devotes himself to investigations of that character—has announced it as the proud result of years of labor, that he has discovered that "white folks is very onsartain," and hence it is that after obtaining a husband, either by hunting, by trapping, or by any other means, it is too often necessary to keep him by hunting. The "onsartainty" peculiar to white folks, is manifest in them both when married and when single.—Husbands will walk off at times and leave their wives to count the weary clock, and mourn their absence. Under these unpleasant circumstances many feminines will remain quietly at home, weeping bitter tears until their eyes have lost their brightness, and their nasal organs assume the form and color of a boiled beet. But there are others who scorn repose—ardent souls that right their own wrongs, and in person punish all contumacy. These are of the race known, wherefore we cannot tell, as "grey mares"—a very numerous class, descended from the Amazons and a wandering detachment of the Snapping Turtle Indians.

Fragments of secret history will sometimes escape even when the greatest care is used to prevent it, and a passage of this description, illustrating the facts above set forth, is subjoined:

One night—it was a lovely night, during a warm spell which succeeded a cold snap in the latter part of the winter—the moon was shining sweetly upon the chimney tops, tinging with fairy silver the fire plugs which were lucky enough to be on the north side of the street, and playing with romantic effect upon the craggy sides and rough fastnesses of the curb stones.—A soft southern breeze sighed through the streets, and loitered round the corners, whispering soft nonsense into the ears of the somnolent Charleys, as they enjoyed happy visions of buckwheat cakes and pepper pot. All nature, as well as the brick bats and paving stones, seemed wrapped in indolent, sleepy luxury.—Even the cats and dogs were silent. In short it was a very peculiar sort of a night—one in which a sneeze would have been a violation of decorum, and to whistle Yankee Doodle a profanation.

Who would have thought that on such a night, so mild, so placid, so mollifying in its nature, there was one heart a prey to tender anguish?—one Bianca mourning for her truant Fazio?—Yet there was, and it is strange that the sighs of the possessor of that heart did not ruffle the southern breeze, and rouse sympathy from its lair. But on this occasion it is feared that sympathy kept remarkably good hours, and did not stir abroad after ten o'clock, P. M.—for it is certain that Mrs. Infelicia Grinks was not favored with its company.

Mrs. Grinks is by no means a trifling personage. She is one of those born to do the tragedy of the world, and to rank far above the low comedians, who help to fill out the entertainment. She is five feet eleven in her stockings, and something more on her shoes, when heels are in fashion—her nose is constructed on the cutwater principle, and is precisely the instrument to make its way through a crowd, for it looks as well calculated to gash those who do not give way, as if it were a tomahawk. Her one eye is used to keep her nose in a proper direction, and her voice, when she chooses to employ its lower notes, strongly resembles the slamming of the front door, or the report of a loquacious window shutter; but when she ascends into *alt*, the northwest wind through a key hole could not be more penetrating. The distant sound of it sets the teeth of a whole neighborhood on edge, and gives a vinegar look to all the people.

When she dealt a little in shad, no one after enquiring the price, dared venture on the attempt at cheapening the finny commodity.

"Is that the lowest, Mrs. Grinks?" would be the query.

"Why, sattinly—what d'ye 'spect?—fishes is fishes now, and shads is skurse, drat 'em;" and Mrs. Grinks would slap two shad together until they cracked like a musket, or a swivel; "skurse enough, the scaly rapscallions,—and as the profits is small, them as prices ought to buy, so's to pay a feller for her time used in talking—petickelarly when a feller's a widder;" and slap would go the fishes again to the great discomposure of the nerves of every one in the vicinity.

Now, although the remark of Mrs. Grinks about her being a "widder feller" was a mere figure of speech, and not founded in fact, yet the appeal was generally successful. Indeed, the pathos apart, there was something in her tone, in her Patagonian frame, in her expressive attitude, holding a shad by the tail in each hand like a war club, and in her well known choleric temper, which made the address irresistible.—Mark Antony himself over his Cæsar was not more persuasive than Grinks over her "skurse shads."

"It's well she bought 'em," would be the reflection of Mrs. Grinks on the occasion; "for if there's any thing I hate to do, it's being obligated to flop a customer over the noddle with a shad, 'specially if it's a lady with a bran new tearin' fine bonnet—a hard flop with a shad always spiles spring fashions; but them as prices has got to buy—I sticks up for principle, and if they wont buy, it goes agin my feelin's, but flop 'em I must. We must keep people from gittin, too sassy, or by'mby they'll take our shads for nothin', and ask us to carry 'em home into the bargain."

But to return from the digression, and to travel clearly back to the night in question. It must be stated that Mrs. Grinks has a husband, Tom Grinks, who, compared to her, is only "knee high to a musquito." Now, when Tom is "sassy," or she happens to think him so, Mrs. Grinks invariably takes the liberty to "flop" him, and she is not always careful to use an instrument so little likely to hurt as a shad. In fact, she prefers employing a shovel on such occasions, as it affords a variety, allowing either a cob with the blade, or a whack with the handle, and giving scope for a scientific application of the corrective.

It is, however, rather singular to find that Tom decidedly objects to being shovelled about in this way; and one evening after his spouse had returned from a very convivial tea party, and had, as usual on such occasions, lugged out the shovel to begin her exercises, Tom beat a precipitate retreat, and wandered off like Charles Edward, the "young Shoveleer," after the battle of Culloden.

Mrs. Grinks pursued—she was the Bianca, and her Thomas was the absent Fazio.

A drowsy watchman, walking his lonely round, stumbled on the pavement.

"My eye! what's this?" said he, in surprise; "is it a woman?"

"Yes, I am a woman," replied Mrs. Grinks, for it was no less a personage. "A rale woman. Walk Spanish, you varmunt, and let me alone."

"If I might persume to advise, you had better get up, or you'll contract a slight catarrh, as my doctor said to me when I was sitting on a wet chair. Them brickbats doesn't make good feather beds. Get up and go to breakfast."

"Where's my old man?—tell me that—where's Tom?—tell us right off the reel."

"I hasn't the facility of knowing the gentleman—and can't tell off the reel, nor no other way."

"Now look'ee, Marty, my son," said Mrs. Grinks, sitting bolt upright; "don't slice me off any of your gammon, 'cause I'm a lady born and bred; and if you do, young'un, I'll make you see more stars in a minute than a dozen men could look at in a week. That's the rale how-dee-doo!—that's the sassy shine!"

"Whew! bless my heart? why you're obnoxious—and comes under the ordination in that case made and provided."

"I don't know Noxious—she's no kin to me nor Tom. Tom's hopped the twig; I'm a lone widder feller, or most as bad—when you arn't got your husband it's jist the same as if you hadn't none—my lot's a hard'on;" said Mrs. Grinks, sobbing, and giving the pavement a slap with her hand.

"Very hard," observed the Charley, looking rather timidly at the hand which was capable of extracting so loud a sound from baked clay;—"yes, very hard; but if you ain't hard of hearing, get up and come with me."

"But men is men all the world over!" said Mrs. Grinks, as if communing with her own thoughts and unconscious of the presence of a listener; "Men is men all the world over, and you can't help it no how. To run away jist because I was lookin' for the shovel so as to play with him a little!—Heighho! when Tom fust came a courtin' me you'd a thought butter would'nt a melted in his mouth, he used to make believe he was sich a good feller. He swore he loved me—we got married, and now he's shinned it like a whitehead, and I would'nt wonder if he's took the spoons along with him—that's the way men always does. Heighho! I was a good deal pootier once than I am now."

"I hope so," observed the Charley;" "for I must say you a'n't any petickler great shakes in the pooty line at present."

'But pooty is wot pooty does. Them's my sentiments. Tom did'nt act pooty, and if I ketch him—burn his skin—I'll spile his picktер; and as for you," continued she fiercely, as she scrambled to her feet; "as for you, you're a nice speciment of a Charley. Clear out; make a strait coat tail, or you'll soon think the carrywan is come to town, and that the elephant kicked you!"

The belligerent attitude of the disconsolate matron alarmed the man of watch, and for a moment he stepped back dismayed.

"Here's your master, and here's your mistress," continued she, protruding her dexter and sinister paws, which were of terrific size;—"I'll give you a lesson in dancing and manners."

"Ah! don't: I'm too old to learn. I knows manners already."

Well, then, tell us where's Tom. No dodging—tell us where he is."

Charley, bethinking him of a stratagem, promised, if she would come with him, to conduct her to Tom.

"You're a gentleman. I know'd it from the fust; and I sees it in your elegant behavior—None of your high binders, but a righty digbty gentleman."

Mrs. Grinks walked off, and to her surprise found herself suddenly in that Donjon Keep where it is easier to get in than to get out. In the morning, however, she returned home and discovered Tom "boiling the kettle for breakfast," having made a fire with the handle of the shovel, and peace being restored, it is probable they'll have no more trouble until the next time.

A Beautiful Candidate for a Crown.

The Emperor had reached the zenith of his prosperity. He was making kings with as much ease as he was making marshals. Murat had just been transferred from the Grand Duchy of Berg to the throne of Naples, when one morning a carriage drove into my court-yard and a lady alighted from it. Ah misericode! I exclaimed, it is her Imperial Highness the Princess de Gustalla (Madame Borghese, the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte.) I was hastening down stairs to recieve her with all due ceremony, when happening to pass a window which looked out to the garden, I beheld advancing towards the house—who, but the Emperor himself. He rang at the back door, usually appropriated to the servants, and entered. He was, I think, accompanied by Berthier. Here was a rencontre!—It was Scylla and Carybdis! I might perhaps have feigned not recognise the emperor, but with a most imperative gesture, he beckoned me to him. I therefore turned to the right about, and leaving the Princess to find her way to the drawing room unattended, I hurried to the Emperor.

"Prince," said he, as soon I was in his presence, "I know that my sister wishes to speak with you. Show me into an adjoining room, where I may hear her thunderbolts. Say what you can to appease her, but do not pledge me for any thing. Go to her quickly. She will never forgive you for keeping her waiting."

I thought of the fatal position of Germanicus with Nero, in Racine's tragedy, in the scene in which Junie complains to the former of the cruelty of the latter. I had prepared myself for a most violent reception, but all my expectations fell short of the reality. The Princess as soon as she saw me, taxed me with my want of respect, and complained of not having found me waiting to receive her at the door of my hotel. The first ebullition of ill humor being exhausted, I said:

"Madam, if your Imperial highness had been pleased to give me notice of your intention to confer on me this honor, I should undoubtedly have observed the due etiquette. But, as I am not endowed with prescience, it was only a few minutes ago that I learned, from my servants, that the sister of our august monarch was in my house."

"His sister, sir! rather say an unfortunate, a forsaken, a miserable slave!"

"Is it possible, Madam, that enjoying as you do, the favour of his Imperial Majesty, can you have any cause of complaint?"

"His favour! What a mockery! Does he show us favor by degrading me?"

"No Madam, but by having elevated you to the dignity of an Imperial Princess, by having conferred on you the Duchy of Guastalla, and united you to a Roman Prince!"

"A brilliant marriage truly! An illustrious rank! I have indeed reason to congratulate myself when I see Caroline a Queen, my sister in-law a Queen, and then Josephine's daughter a Queen, or on the point of becoming one;—and I suppose there is a kingdom in store for Jerome's wife! Eliza, too, will be crowned by and by; whilst I am nothing. Hear me, Prince Cambaceres. Go immediately to Bonaparte, and tell him, that if he does not raise me to the dignity of Queen, I have a terrible vengeance in reserve for him."

"But which your sisterly affection will not permit you to indict."

"My affection! I hate him, he is a monster."

"Hush, Princess!" I exclaimed, with some alarm. "Know that in France walls have ears."

"I care not—I defy his police—and I would tell him all I have said to his face—I will seek refuge in England, or he shall perish by my hand."

I became more and more alarmed, and I was about to reply, when the Emperor saved me the trouble. He opened the door and presented himself to the astonished Princess.

"Maniac!" he exclaimed, "you shall not go to England, but to Clarenton,"

"Ah! so you have followed me," said she. "Then you thought I really intended to throw myself into the Seine, as I threatened! I have come here to request Prince Cambaceres to intercede for me. Now, my dear Napoleon, I must have a crown—I dont care where it is.—Make me queen of Portugal—or Denmark,—what you will. I would even reign in Switzerland or Corfu—no matter where—but a crown I must have. Am I to be the only one of the family who does not wear one! Oh, Napoleon! your unkindness will kill me!"

With these words she burst into a flood of tears. The capricious beauty had changed her imperious tone to one of supplication and tender reproach. The Princess Pauline was certainly a most fascinating woman; but, at that moment, she appeared to be more charming than ever. I could not wonder at the ascendancy she gained over the Emperor. He was at first in a violent rage; but his anger was gradually soothed, and when Pauline stopped short in her appeal to him and burst into tears, he advanced to her, and said affectionately:

"My dear sister, why are you not satisfied? I am doing all I can for you. Kingdoms cannot be created at my will. Besides, your husband is not a Frenchman."

"Let me have a divorce, then."

"Heaven forbid!"

"I will be a Queen, or I will go to London."

"You shall go to Vincennes."

"I defy you—I will strangle myself as I enter."

I know not what circumstance was recalled to Napoleon's mind by this threat; but his brow lowered, his eyes flashed, and he bit his lips till he almost drew blood; and then in a voice faltering with emotion, he exclaimed:

"So much the better, madame! You will rid me of a termagant, whom I find more difficult to govern than all Europe together!—I see that you are only to be ruled by a rod of iron. I therefore command you to go immediately to Madame Mere, and there await the orders which the Prince Arch Chancellor shall deliver to you from me."

"Then you will make me a queen?—I must be crowned."

"Really, Pauline, to hear you, one would imagine that I had wronged you of your right of succession to the late King our father."

I had before never known the Emperor to have recourse to this sort of pleasantry, but I often afterwards heard him employ similar language. On the occasion which I have first been describing, this good humored touch of satire had an excellent effect. Pauline blushed, and a rapid glance at the past reminded her of her humble origin, contrasted as it was with the high rank to which her brother had raised. A sudden change was effected in her feelings, she hung down her head, and was evidently mortified and ashamed. Napoleon asked her whether she had come alone. She named one of her ladies, I do not recollect whom, and said she was waiting in an other apartment.

"Let her come in," said the Emperor.

"I rang—the order was given, and the lady appeared. The Emperor directed her not to lose sight of the Princess Borghese, and then, turning me, he added:

'Let us retire to your cabinet."

"I am at your Majesty's disposal," replied I; "but permit me first to observe the ceremony due to the Princess."

"Well, well! only be quick!"

He proceeded to my cabinet, and I escorted the Princess to her carriage. As soon as I had got rid of her, I flew to the Emperor. I found him walking about the room with hurried steps.

"Well, Prince!" said he, as soon as I entered, "this is one of the thousand disagreeable scenes which, tyrant as they say I am, I am compelled to endure. This morning Pauline came to me, commenced an altercation, assumed an imperative tone, and ended by threatening to drown herself. Seeing the excited state she was in, and knowing her violent temper, I became alarmed. She left me; I followed her and as soon as she stepped into her carriage, I took possession of the first cabriolet I saw standing the court-yard of the Tuilleries. She drove across the bridges; I suspected she was coming to you—I entered by your back door, and you know the rest. A crown for a Borghese!—Such a proposition would excite an insurrection in the army! The Borgheri are of pure blood royal I know; but kings of my creation must be of my own blood, and must have received the baptism of the sword. However, I am anxious to soothe Pauline. Her husband shall be made Governor of Piedmont. Tell her this from me; and moreover, that I will give her a million francs to clear off her debts and reset her diamonds. A million francs!—what a sum! How much happiness it would diffuse if distributed! Ah, Prince! what a cross is a numerous family to a man like me! I have always envied the happiness of Melchisedech, who never knew father, mother, brother, and, above all, sisters."

Foote's favorite but was Garrick. David wound up an attack on some person's character, by an intimation, that perhaps it would be better that he should pull the *beam* out of his own eye. "Aye, and so you would," said Foote, "if you could sell the *timber*!"

Modern Embalming.—Scott, a late traveller in Egypt, relates the following anecdote, the truth of which he does not vouch for, though he acknowledges that there is hardly any thing so odd that an English traveller may not do it:—

"An English traveller had a great desire to be mummified after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; and having paid in advance to the operators, bound them with a solemn oath to do his bidding, prepared his sarcophagus, and written a long notice of his life and opinions, swallowed a dose of arsenic. He was, of course, "gathered to his fathers;" his body underwent the embalming process, and the papyrus having been placed on his ambitious breast, was inclosed in a red granite case, and deposited in a tomb that had been prepared for its reception. Not many years afterwards some roguish Arabs sold the precious relic to a learned Frenchman, who carried it to Paris, vain beyond belief of having acquired such a treasure, which, judging from the splendour of the case, he thought must be a Pharaoh at least. A party of brother *sevans* were invited to assist at the ceremony of enrolment, when, after some hundred yards of fine linen had been removed, the papyrus was discovered, which in plain English declared the great defunct to have been Mr. Peter Simpkins, of Fenchurch street and Camberwell grove, soap-boiler and salt-refiner to the Royal Family, and many years an inmate of St. Luke's.

A Miser's Prayer.—Among many curious papers found after John Ward's death, member of the British Parliament for Hackney, there was one in his own hand writing, of which the following is a copy:

"Oh, Lord, thou knowest that I have nine houses in this city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple, in the county of Essex. I beseech the to preserve the counties of Essex and Middlesex from fire and earthquake; and as I have a mortgage in Herfordshire, I beg the likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou may'st deal with them as thou art pleased! Oh, Lord, enable the banks to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it; and as thou hast said that the days of wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou will not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that profligate young man, Sir J. L."

Mental Reservation.—The following story of an Irish woman's adroitness in evading enquiry, which we find in an English paper, does not strike us as being entirely new, but droll:

"A country magistrate was examining an Irishwoman. 'What's gone of your husband, Shelah?' 'What's gone of him, your honor's worship; faith, and he's gone dead.' 'Ah, pray what did he die of?' 'Die of, your honor; he died of a Tuesday.' 'I don't mean what day of the week, but what complaint?' 'Oh! complaint, your honor; faith, and it's he that didn't get time to complain.' 'Oh! oh! ay, he died suddenly?' 'Rather that way your worship.' 'Did he fall dow in a fit?' (No answer from Shelah.) 'He fell down in a fit, your honor's worship; why not exactly that; he—he fell out of a window, or a door, I don't know what they call it.' 'Ay, ay; and he broke his neck.'—No, not quite that, your worship.' 'What then?' 'There was a bit of a string, or cord, or that like, and it throttled poor Mick.' 'And pray for what did he suffer?' 'Suffer, your worship (weeping) faith, only for embellishing (embezzling) a trifle that he *taught* was his own, but his master said it was *not*, and so they swore away his precious life, and that's all: for Mick's as innocent as the babe unborn."

A roguish boy stole the glasses from his grandfather's spectacles, and when the old gentleman put them on, finding he could not see, he exclaimed, "Mercy on me, I've lost my sight!" but thinking the impediment of vision might be dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them; he still more frightened, cried out, "Why, what's come now? why, I have lost my feeling, too!"

"*Turn out*, turn out, or by golly I'll serve you as I did a man t'other day," hollowed a Jonathan, who with his gal in a lumber box, was about coming in contact with a dandy in his fine gig. affrighted beau turned out, for he was sadly terrified at the mysterious threat, and as brother Jonathan was passing, asked how he served the other man? "Why, I turned out myself."

Jonathan presented himself and his intended to the minister, for the purpose of being married. Being asked if they had been published—"Oh! I guess so—for I told it to uncle Ben, and he told his wife of it more than a week ago."

Foote broke his leg by a fall from his horse: a silly Peer condoling with him on the accident, Foote replied, "Pray, my lord, don't allude to my weak point, I have never allud to yours," pointing to the nobleman's her[illegible]

From the N. H. Patriot.

I observed in your paper of the 17th inst. notice of an act of the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of the "only surviving *invalid* of the battle of Bunker Hill," Henry Gates.

This may be true of Massachusetts,—but though nearly sixty two years have passed since that bloody day, there are still, in other States, some scattered soldiers of that eventful period, whose scarred breasts and amputated limbs bear testimony to the violence of the fight. At least there is *one* in New Hampshire.

More than eighty winters have chilled my blood and palsied my recollection, yet many of the events of that day are fresh in my memory. I was residing at Hopkinton, N. H. when the news of Lexington fight was received, and immediately started with a sure gun and small quantity of ammunition, determined to live free or die. I subsequently enlisted in Baldwin's company in Stock's regiment. We were marched from Mistick* to the hill early on the morning of the 17th, to assist in fortifying, which was carried on till the regulars landed and were about to make the attack. I then took my station behind the rail fence. The regulars advanced, and as soon as we thought them sufficiently near, the silence which previously reigned on our side the fence, was broken by one continued roll of musketry. They were cut down by hundreds and were glad to fall back beyond the reach of our guns. In the interim, between charges, Gen. Putnam frequently passed exhorting us to keep cool and take good aim. I did not trouble myself about keeping cool, but endeavored to take good aim; with what effect I cannot say, except in the case of two individuals. One was a tory or deserter, whom I knew by his uniform. He was too far off to afford but faint hopes, yet my hatred of his character induced me to try twice on him without effect. The other was an officer who led on the Scotch regiment, and who, I thought as I levelled at his breast, was as noble a looking man as I ever saw. When the smoke arose, he lay upon his face and the back of his coat showed that the contents of at least one musket had passed through his body.

My ammunition was not expended when the retreat was ordered, and my anxiety to give them another shot detained me at the fence till left entirely alone. However I got off and crossed the neck in safety, and on halting, our Captain Baldwin, whom all loved, was missing.† Myself, one Robertson,‡ and ensign Stephen Hoit, (father of Gen. Hoit of Sandwich,) volunteered to go back and see what had become of him. He halted in front of a house near Plowed hill. Ensign Hoit went in, whilst Robertson and myself remained in the road looking at the regulars. I had an indistinct view of something passing before me, at the same time my gun fell and I was turned half round; I did not know I was hurt, till turning back, I saw Robertson's hand hanging by the skin, and felt the blood spouting from my own arm. The ball or shot came from a small vessel lying in the mill pond then so called, which kept up an irregular fire long after resistance had ceased.

I walked a short distance towards a house in which were some wounded men and a surgeon, but becoming faint, sat down on a log to wait arrival of assistance. This was the first moment I had for serious reflection. The defeat we had experienced—the doubtful issue of the conflict—my distant home—a widowed mother, who needed my assistance; my present condition and future subsistence, should life be spared; all rushed through my mind, and though I saw much to lament, I found no cause to repent, nor have I at any time since, the part I had taken. Seated on this log, my arm was taken off (as it was not entirely cut away by the shot) and the wound dressed as well as circumstances would allow, and I was removed to a hospital, and afterwards to my mother's. By the benevolence of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher of Hopkinton, I obtained an education sufficient to teach school, but this not agreeing with me and being partial to the cultivation of the soil, I have literally obtained my bread by the sweat of my brow.

In 1786, eleven years after, I was put on a pension of 20s per month or $40 per annum. In 1813, through the assistance of Judge Sherburne, it was raised one third, and latterly to $96 per annum. This, with constant labor, economy, and temperance, has furnished me with a comfortable subsistence for self and family.—And though I have met with some hard fare in my march, and served a long campaign, I am still in the field, fond of liberty as ever—jealous of my country's rights, and an INVALID OF BUNKER HILL.

MOSES TRUSSELL.

New London, May 1, 1837.

*Medford, proper.

†Captain Baldwin was from Hillsborough, N. H. He was shot through the body, was brought from the hill and died about sunset.

‡Robertson was an Englishman, he did not belong to our company, but was a brave man. He lost his right hand: I lost my left hand.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS. Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important; but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business, which ought and can be done to day, until to-morrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock, than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never run into debt without a reasonable probability of solving it at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars, the Jachin and Boaz of the farmer's prosperity.

Never carry your notes in your pocket book, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place. Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in their place.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

By driving your business before you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man, who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditors wants it or not. Never ask him to wait till 'next week,' but pay it. Never insult him by saying 'you don't want it.' Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence, at least ten years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself and he will excuse you.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes whether received or given—all monies received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts; pay your store bills and mechanics, if not promptly done at the time, which is best of all.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall lay an embargo on your operations, and the chilling blasts of old Boreas shall storm your castle, let your fire-side be a paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in social glee, or in the pursuit of useful knowledge.

BANKS OF AUGUSTA AND VICINITY.

It will be seen that the Banks of this town, in connection with others in the vicinity, have determined to suspend specie payment. The reasons for the step are furnished in the proceedings which are published below. We have no doubt that the Banks of this town have taken the course which they believed to be best for the community; but we must nevertheless be allowed to express our regret that a different one had not commended itself to their approval. We firmly believe, from the statistics exhibited, that every Bank in this town could have rode out the storm triumphantly without suspending. Doubtless in some instances they would have been obliged to take advantage of the "fifteen days," but with that no one could find fault, and the credit of the Banks would have remained unshaken. It does seem to us that a suspension was a thing to be avoided, if it possibly could be. It inflicts a stain upon our Banks which they cannot get rid of, and which every one, who entertains a just pride in the heretofore unsuspected credit of the banks and the town, ought to have staved off to the last moment. As it has occurred, we must make the best of it, and wipe it off by a speedy resumption of specie payment. With no other course will the public be satisfied—by no other means can the banks be sustained. By suspending they have put their bills on a par with the banks in Boston and New York, and they will continue on a par with those bills, so long as the suspension continues, whether they make over issues or not. Their paper must share the general depreciation, though that depreciation be none of their fault.—[The Age.]

Now is the time for the people to strike for an adequate specie basis to the currency. The most infatuated worshippers of a rag currency—the most devout denouncers of the "specie humbug" and the "specie circular," must have arrived at that point in the progress of their favorite system, where silence will be deemed discretion. Their great leader, the President of the Bank of the United States, informed the public a few weeks since, that the only remedy was to export specie—and now himself stops payment for want of specie! His organs have told us that paper was better than silver and gold, because more convenient—and now a U. S. Bank Bill for $5 will bring only $4,25 in specie. The oracles of the whig press have told us that the specie (which, they said, the administration had forced into the country by the abolishing of small bills and the specie circular) would do us more good in England than here—and now they tell us that the Banks have locked it up in their vaults to prevent its being exported to England! Upon what financial quackery is federal politics based; and how wretchedly have the adherents of the quack system found themselves duped!—[The Age.]

MISREPRESENTATION EXPOSED.

The federal papers, in order to do away the effect of the suspension of specie payments by the U. S. Bank, says:—

"In consequence of the failure of the Treasury of the United States to pay the demands upon it in specie, the Bank of the United States, holding large claims upon the Treasury banks which it is unable to release, has been compelled to suspend specie payments also."

Biddle's Bank holding large claims upon the Treasury! Ridiculous! The U. S. Bank owes Government SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR STOCK, AND HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF THE PENSION FUND, and yet the prints in its pay endeavor to excuse it for suspending specie payments by saying that it cannot *get its pay from the Treasury!* when, instead of the Treasury owing the Bank, the Bank owes the Treasury SEVEN MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS! If the Government gets 50 per cent of its claim on the U. S. Bank, it will do as well as can be expected, and we are not sure it would not make a good bargain if it were to sell out much less.—[Port. Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

The Bangor Whig devotes a column to an article copied into the Washington Globe from this paper, which it erroneously calls "*a lamentation over the misfortunes of the Van Buren party in Maine.*" It is not necessary for us to follow the Whig through all its vagaries, for most of them carry their own refutation in their absurdity—but the following extract it may be well to put on record:—

"For one, we declare uncompromising and eternal war upon the principles and practice of the administration, both National and State, and we now bid the Argus put its house in order.—The Whigs of Maine have been ridden long enough; the time for a change has come; the people are ready for it; the fall elections will prove it. We say again, put your house in order. A change in the feelings and views of the people has *already been effected* which will sweep Van Burenism from the land. Mark what we say. The reign of reason and common sense, and the explosion of *humbuggery*, is at hand. We may not revolutionize Maine this year, but we tell you thus early, that the power of Van Buren is shaken to its centre."

The warlike attitude of the Whig is neither new, strange, nor terrific—it has occupied the same ground, precisely, from the time when the breath of life was first breathed into it to the present moment, and we may add—(without any disparagement to its industry)—with precious little effect. The Whig will use the same arguments for six months to come, as it has for the last year, and our "*house*" is always sufficiently "*in order*" to meet them, or any others which the same hand can wield. If "*the time for a change has come,*" and "*the people are ready for it*" and "*the fall election will show it*" why "*not* revolutionize *Maine this year?*" If you have the "*people*" with you, Mr. Whig, pray let us owe nothing to *your* forbearance—and if your political friends are, in reality, as you represent, under the saddle, and with sore backs, it is cruelty for you to insist on their waiting a year longer than necessary, for you to loosen the girths. We hear, annually, of the "*change*" of which the Whig speaks, but never in any other shape than on paper—we expect to hear of it annually, as long as we live; and from the Whig as long as it lives and aspires to be *the* federal paper of Maine.

But to be serious. If boasting would count at the ballot box, the Gazette and the Whig would have carried Maine for Gen. Harrison at the last election, and, years ago, have elected Mr. Kent Governor of Maine. Unfortunately for them it will not, and the only reward it brings them is the mortification of seeing all their predictions falsified, and their hopes, if they have any, *dissolve into thin air.*

☞If the reader will reflect how small a number, in proportion to the whole community, are affected by the present pressure, he will be at once satisfied that its extent and consequences have been marvelously overrated. The hard times are principally confined to the Atlantic cities, and to inland manufacturing towns, and to assert that there is any general distress, is to say that which cannot be sustained by facts. Burn every Bank bill in existence, and the country is the poorer only to the amount it cost to manufacture them—the basis on which they are issued, and without which they would be as worthless as so many rags, remains the same—neither your panics nor your pressures affect, in the remotest degree, the substantial wealth of the country.—[Port. Argus.

THE PRESSURE, &c. The following article from the Albany Argus states the case fairly and exhibits the right spirit; it is comprehensive and meets our own views so entirely that we adopt it in preference to any thing we could say on the same subject.

On no occasion in the history of this country have the times required of every man more of mutual aid, forbearance and encouragement, than at this moment. While evil only can arise from crimination and fault finding, forebodings of evil, predictions of ruin, and especially political asperity and misrepresentation; much good may be produced, and a kinder and better feeling infused, by the avoidance of the sources of aggravation, and by the cultivation of a spirit of fortitude and confidence.

We have thought that there was faults on both sides. Nothing, for instance, can betray a worse spirit and lead to worse results, than an attempt to charge the prevalent pecuniary difficulties to the measures of government, with a view to party effect. The convulsion through which we are passing, the throes of which are all around us, is the result of many combining causes. It springs chiefly, however, from the wild spirit which has produced excess in every species of business, and in all operations, whether in banking, speculation, or trading and commercial transactions. The vast and unnatural expansion of the credit system, started by foreign capitalists and bankers and literally urged upon their American correspondents, and thence through all the branches of adventure and enterprize, creating a morbid appetite or mania among nearly all classes of citizens and in nearly every section of the country, may be said to be the great source of the difficulty. Added to these, are auxiliaries, which apply with peculiar and most disastrous force to the city of New York,—the extinction of millions by the great fire in that city, and the withdrawal from the seat of commercial transactions of many additional millions by the operation of the distribution law. How unjust then, as well as unprofitable, is the party effort, to charge the present condition of things upon the government; and how absurd the allegation that the mere question whether the payments for the public lands shall be made in specie or bank notes, is the primary cause of a revulsion, which is limited only by the boundaries of trade and commerce, which agitates England as severely as our own country, and which is now producing derangement and prostration in France, if not throughout all commercial Europe! So also on the other hand, too much is probably ascribed to the agency of the Bank of the United States and the Bank of England, for good or for evil: although the course of the former, its expansions at one moment and its contractions at another, and the reckless party movements and perversions of some of its political friends, with a view to effect upon the elections in our commercial cities and upon Virginia, and to the future elections in this and other states, have no doubt aggravated them on this side of the water, as the too free credit given by the English institution to the joint stock companies has produced a like effect on the other.

But the causes lie far deeper than any covered by the too frequent criminations and recriminations of the day. They cannot be reached by alternatives and palliatives: and they certainly cannot be mended by party perversions and the parade of party delegations. But they may be greatly extended and aggravated by alarm, distrust, exaggerated statements, and gloomy predictions. These, indeed, are now among the most prominent causes of difficulty; calculated as they are to lead to a loss of confidence, and to produce disasters which might be avoided by mutual co-operation and a common effort to strengthhn each others' hands. This remark is applicable to our banking institutions, which are generally entitled to the public confidence and which, unless that shall be needlessly impaired, will ride out the storm, sustaining themselves and sustaining others.

Meanwhile, the remedies are time, endurance, and the cultivation of a spirit of forbearance and confidence, and a firm reliance upon the ultimate energies and resources of the country.

BANGOR BANKS.

Yesterday morning all the Banks in Bangor but three, the *People's*, the *Mercantile*, and the *Lafayette*, followed in the wake of the Western Banks and suspended specie payments. We had hoped that all our banks would hold on, and not suspend until compelled to; we believe all might have done so for some time to come, if not permanently, had they thought best. The circulation of our banks is at this time very small, and no banks in the country are so well fortified with specie in proportion to their circulation. Our banks have property and resources to pay fifteen or twenty dollars for every dollar they have out; the people in the country will therefore see what little occasion there is for alarm, or to run in their bills. There is little excitement, certainly no panic or ruins here, and there need be none among the people of this section holding Bangor bills. It is in the highest degree honorable to the three banks which have resolved to stem the torrent of suspension, and move along in the old way; we trust the others will also pay specie for their bills in a few days.—*Bangor Republican.*

Specie commands a high premium in New York and other places. Many of the banks which have suspended paying specie, are said to have large amounts in their vaults. Will the specie be kept in vaults where it is not wanted, and where it will pay no interest, or will the bank owners and managers be venal and dishonorable enough to sell it to the exporters? The public should and will watch for all tricks of this kind, and every detection will be perpetual disgrace. Suspension is stain enough—speculation in specie by such banks will be everlasting infamy.—*East. Repub.*

From the Augusta Age.

THE CRISIS. That the course pursued by the Banks of New York is a gross fraud upon the public, dangerous to the stability of the Banks and subversive of the rights and interests of the community at large, none will undertake to deny. Its avowed object was to "relieve" the mercantile houses which were tottering to their fall, and the same was doubtless the real, though not the avowed object in Boston. So long as they continued to redeem their bills in specie, they could not extend their discounts. But that check being removed by a suspension of specie payment, Bank bills may be issued and loans extended without limit. This relieves the merchants and the debtors of the Banks.—And this is the simple reason why all the meetings of merchants approve it, and rejoice in its results.

But it is idle and worse than that, to accept this temporary relief without serious consideration of the consequences which must follow to the currency and to the public at large. It cannot be—it ought not be, disguised, that we stand on the brink of a precipice—that the measures of the New York Banks, if persisted in, will inevitably produce a worthless paper currency, and bring about a convulsion in property and business such as this country has never witnessed, and, which will be felt by every citizen of the Republic.

We have an earnest of the future in what has already occurred. The bills of the New York Banks, in the first two days after the suspension, *depreciated fifteen per cent!* And the effect of their over issues and the shock upon their credit, produced by the suspension, had scarcely begun to be felt. It is in the very nature of things that over issues by Banks must produce a depreciation of their paper. The distress of the overtrading merchants of New York has, for a moment, been relieved. But soon there will come another crisis in the disorder, and the only "relief" will be another over issue of paper money, and a further depreciation consequent upon it. The holders of their bills have already lost fifteen cents on every dollar, and the longer the suspension continues, the greater will be the loss. What right have the merchants of New York to claim "relief" from the Banks at this expense and injustice to the people at large? What right had those Bankst to grant relief, at the expense of a violation of their contracts to the public, and a depreciation of their bills in the hands of holders. If they had permitted the loss and the bankruptcy to fall where it belonged, upon the overtrading merchants, the people and the currency might have been saved. But if they continue to bolster up those merchants at the expense of bill holders and of their own stability, we confess that we can see no possible chance of a resumption of specie payments within any reasonable time—no means of escape to the community within the influence of those Banks from the multiplied evils of a general bankruptcy. And if, as is pretended by some, the Boston Banks cannot resume specie payments until the New York Banks have done so, and our Banks must refuse, so long as the Boston Banks do, we see nothing in the future to found a hope upon.

But we trust it is not so. We feel confident that the Banks of Augusta, and of the vicinity so far as we know, are now sound and abundantly able to meet all their liabilities. They will continue so, unless they extend their circulation. We have the amplest assurances, public and private, that they will not do so—that the only object of suspension is to enable them to redeem their billis with less distress to their debtors than they could do, without a temporary suspension—and that it will be their first business to cancel as soon as possible, in good faith, all their liabilities to the public.—We repose confidence in these assurances, and we doubt not that the public will also. The safety of the Banks, as well as of the public, lies in that course only; and the Banks need not be told that the sentiment of this community will indignantly frown upon the least appearance of any attempt to increase their liabilities to the public, and add to the depreciation of paper money, by extending their discounts and circulation. The Banks owe duties to their debtors (and we regret to say that we are among the number,) but they owe higher duties to the bill holders and the public. The whole hope of the country and the currency lies in a speedy resumption of specie payments by the Banks. In order to bring this about, a just degree of forbearance and confidence must be exercised by bill holders and the public, as we doubt not it will be, to the Banks in this vicinity, so long as nothing occurs to cast doubt upon the fulfilment of the assurances, in which universal confidence is now reposed, that the Banks will not extend their issues or take any other course calculated to prevent a speedy resumption of specie payment.

It is vastly convenient for those who are now receiving the awards of overdone business and overdrawn credit to charge all their embarrassments and difficulties to the Administration. It serves as a salve for mortified vanity and blind miscalculation.

The insane speculator finds ample excuse for his mad folly in making the General Government bear all the blame. Every miscarriage of delusive hope, every failure of promised and expected gain is straightway fastened upon the Specie Circular, or some other Government mandate.

People are willing to look at every place but home for the origin of the misery which is now being visited upon them. They cannot bear the thought of having been instrumental in forwarding their own doom. The plain and evident cause of distress is too simple to be regarded. Some 'great thing' must be done, and some great and high sounding reason for all this calamity must be given. Anything and every thing that will relieve the suffering from blame is anxiously and readily sought and caught.

The galled and jaded adventurers, when their overtasked strength begins to wane, look away from the self imposed burdens under which they are daily sinking, to objects which cannot in the remotest degree add to their difficulties. Some scape goat must be found on which to impose and pile the monstrous accumulation of madness and folly which has so long been gathering. The administration is found ready at hand, and this is directly taxed as being the author of all the woes now experienced. This is saddled forthwith, with the heaped up enormities which have become grevious to those who have been busy in causing their accumulation.

It is nothing to the purpose that business of every kind and degree has been vastly overdone. It will not relieve the anxiety of the distressed to point them to the projected labor of years to come, which has exhausted capital and made a perfect finish of credit. This is bringing the matter too near home. It is charging the violation of all the laws and regulations of trade upon the true author. This will not do. Some innocent victim must be found capable of sustaining the whole iniquitous means.

This victim is the Administration. Those whose insanity has been exhibited in devising new and untried sources for past outlay and

expenditure of money and means, now show the continuation of their madness by seeking to charge the General Government with the results of his own improvidence.—[Saco Democrat.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 23, 1837.

In our last paper we gave an account of the suspension of specie payments by the banks in New York, Boston, Providence, and Portland. As fast as the news has spread to the other banks in the country they have followed the example. Silver is now said to command a handsome premium. In this part of the country there is a good deal in circulation since the suppression of small bills, and it will undoubtedly be the object of the banks to drain it out of the hanks of the people, for the purpose of supplying their own wants. In Philadelphia they have issued $130,000 in 25, 50 and 75 cent bills A similar measure is proposed in New York and will doubtless be imitated elsewhere. The Bank party will undoubtedly deem this a favorable opportunity to attack the law of this State for the suppression of small bills, and to obtain favors for the banks generally by a relaxation of the laws affecting them. By the laws of this State, a heavy penalty is imposed upon banks refusing to redeem their bills in specie, the holder being entitled to interest we believe at the rate of two per cent. a month, after a demand and refusal. Had a few banks only suspended specie payments, the penalty would have been exacted from them, and probably their charters have been declared forfeited; hence it is an object with them to induce all the banks to adopt the same course, hoping that thus they shall create an influence strong enough to deter the holders of bills from exacting the penalty in the shape of extra interest, and the Legislature from punishing the offence. It therefore behoves the people to be on their guard and to prevent these institution from taking advantage of the State of things which they themselves have been instrumental in creating, for the extension of their own privileges and immunities. They accepted their charters, not for the public convenience or benefit, but for the pecuniary advantages they expected to derive from them. The provisions and restraints contained in these charters were intended to protect the people in times of panic and pressure like the present. If a strict compliance with these provisions is deemed too burdensome and severe by the Banks let them relinquish their charters. The occasion damands that the people should require for themselves new securities against the combination of moneyed monopolists.

STATE CONVENTION. We would call the attention of our readers to the notice for a State Convention, as a matter of great importance to the people. Its object is the selection of a suitable person as a candidate for Governor to be supported at the ensuing fall election. The democratic party contains many individuals possessing the requisite qualifications, and deserving the confidence and respect of the people. The difficulty in selection is more likely to arise from the number among whom public opinion is divided than from any want of a suitable man. We have heard several individuals named, any one of whom we would cheerfully support if selected by our political friends. We do not pretend to be alike indifferent to all, though we do not indulge a preference for one individual so strong as to prevent us from yielding to the wishes of the majority when fairly expressed. This is the great point to be attended to. The whole Democratic party is invited to send their delegates to the Convention, and they may give them such instructions as they shall think proper, subject however to the fundamental principles of democracy—that the will of the majority must govern, when fairly expressed. To prevent any dispute on this point let every town and plantation send their delegtes. If there are any unwilling or too indifferent to do this, they should make up their minds to acquiesce in the decision of those who do assemble. United we are strong and irresistable.—Let then our determination be to sustain cheerfully and effectually the nomination of the convention. Let the friends of the respective candidates use all fair and honorable means to procure their nomination, but let them at the same time make up their minds to submit to the result, not sullenly but cheerfully. The time is now approaching when towns &c should be calling their meetings for the choice of delegates. We hope no town in this County will neglect it.

At the Supreme Judicial Court held in this town last week the Grand Jury found three bills of Indictment, viz: one against Edmund Higgins of Denmark, for making and passing counterfeit silver money. He pleaded not guilty—Verdict, guilty Sentence, State's Prison for life. James G. Closson indicted for burglary in the house of Wm. Galli on and stealing therefrom. Pleaded not guilty Verdict, guilty. Sentence, State's Prison five years. Stephen G. Brown indicted for adultery Plea not guilty. Verdict guilty, Sentence, two years in the State's Prison. Brown has also two other indictments pending against him. One in the County of Kennebec and one in the County of Lincoln, each for poligamy. He is said to have three or four wives now living.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKS.—So far as our information extends, the Banks of the Granite State are sound; and so far as concerns any business tranacted within the State, there have not as yet been any losses to the Banks from suspensions and failures. It is barely possible there may be a few losses from paper discounted on business transactions abroad—on obligations taken for property sold in Boston, New York and other places where the great commercial failures have taken place: these loses in banks within our knowledge will be very few. What the stoppage of specie payments by the Banks at New York and Boston will effect is a matter of uncertainty. If the merchants of the seaports and the Banks of the seaports continue their confidence in the New Hampshire Banks so as to honor their notes for which the banks shall supply the means of redemption, their can be no difficulty. If the Boston Banks run upon our Banks for specie or suffer Boston brokers to run upon them, our Banks will not be blamed for resisting. Never will the owners of Banks stock nor the people of this State consent to any permanent arrangement which shall do the business of banking without a specie foundation. Our paper circulation is small; in the course of three months we have the ability so to lessen our discounts as to bring down our paper circulation to the amount of specie which may always be commanded.—And this will assuredly be done in this State rather than continue for any considerable time, a suspension of specie payments.—[N. H. Patriot.]

Federalism out of disguise. Mr. Webster said, "let Congress take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." The New York committee say, "the possession of wealth is the evidence of merit." See their address to the people. This they assert directly, and they leave the converse to inference, viz, that a want of wealth is evidence of want of merit.—This is the true spirit of federalism, and this would be their governing principles if they could control the government of the country. They would gladly see a class of poor peasantry solely dependant on their "merit," and transferred with the land, like Russian serfs, and this is what they would call being "friends of the people."—[N. H. Patriot.]

☞Among the falsehoods of the federal press, we frequently find it asserted that Mr. Van Buren is a *minority President*. To put this question at rest in the minds of our readers, if there are any among them who entertain any doubts respecting it, we copy from the Globe the following recapitulation of the official returns:—*East. Argus.*

	Democratic or Van Buren Ticket.	All other Tickets.
Maine	22,900	15,239
New Hampshire	18,722	6,228
Massachusetts	33,501	41,093
Rhode Island	2,964	2,710
Connecticut	19,237	18.466
Vermont	14,037	20,991
New York	166,815	138,543
New Jersey	26,347	26,892
Pennsylvania	91,475	87.111
Delaware	4,155	4,738
Maryland	22,167	25385
Virginia	30,261	23,368
North Carolina	26,910	23,626
South Carolina	No popular vote	
Georgia	22,126	24,930
Kentucky	33,435	36,955
Tennessee	26,120	35,962
Ohio	96,948	105,505
Louisiana	3,653	3,383
Mississippi	9,979	9,688
Indiana	32,480	41,281
Illinois	18,097	14,983
Alabama	19.068	15,637
Missouri	10,695	8,337
Arkansas	2,400	1,238
Michigan	7,360	4,080
	762,149	736,736

Democratic official majority 25,413.

Double Edged.—The *shavers* did their best to get up the present pressure, and speculated on its progress—now they are speculating on its continuance by purchasing specie at an advance, and encouraging bill holders to demand it of the Banks—thus throwing all the obstacles they can in the way of a resumption of specie payments. Bread bought with money wrung from the distress of his neighbors, would sour on an honest man's stomach.—[East. Argus.

At a meeting of the citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall on Friday, a Committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of the State, agreeably to the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the Executive be respectfully requested to convene the Legislature of this Commonwealth as early as may be, to adopt such measures as shall be deemed expedient."

The federalists, have manifested their abhorrence of removals from office for opinion's sake, by turning out every democrat within their reach in the city of New York. The Express boasts that FORTY-SEVEN removals were made at one session of the Common Council!—*B. Post.*

From the New Orleans Bee of May 5th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN BRIG OF WAR BY THE NATCHEZ.

The schr. Climax which arrived last evening puts us in possession of the following important intelligence.

The U. S. Sloop of War Natchez, on the 17th April, off the Brassos St. Iago made a formal demand upon the Mexican authorities to deliver up, and release the American vessels, Julius Cæsar, Champion, Leonidas, and three others whose names are not recollected, which had been illegally captured by the Mexican fleet cruising off the coast of the Republic of Texas. To this demand no answer was returned. The Climax was in company with the Natchez, and had been brought to by the Mexican fleet. A firing was commenced from the fort and the Mexican brig Bravo, upon the Natchez and the Climax, and an 18 pound ball struck the Climax, came through the port forward the fore rigging, went through the deck into the larboard bow, started a plank, and caused the schr. to make three and a half feet of water in an hour.

The Natches being informed of the situation of the Climax, sent the carpenter and several of the crew to the assistance of that vessel. Having repaired the Climax, she took her in convoy as far as off Matagorda. In the meanwhile the Mexican brig of war (formerly the Privilegio) hove in sight, and was taken possession of by the Natchez; a prize crew were put on board, and she was ordered to Pensacola.

N. B. The steamer Grampus reports that the Mexican brig is off the S. W. Pass in the custody of the U. S. Sloop of War Natchez, bound for Pensacola.

Shocking Accident.—On Friday last a child of Mr. Randall Robinson, of Gardiner was playing with a gun; not knowing it was loaded, he pointed it at his sister and discharged it into her head and killed her instantly. Another sister who was in the room received some of the shot in her neck, and is seriously though not dangerously wounded.—Hallowell Adv.

Breach of Promise.—The Springfield Gazette, states that an action for a breach of promise of marriage was tried before the Supreme Court in that town a few days since. The plaintiff was Caroline, Fuller of Ludlow—and the defendent, Orren Sikes, of Maine. It seems that some nine or ten years ago, Mr. Sikes resided in Ludlow, where he became attached to Miss Fuller, and an engagement was entered into between them. He soon after went to Bangor to pursue his theological studies, and afterwards became a settled minister in Maine, and married another lady in 1831. The main ground of defence was, that, if a contract was actually made, *yet the parties had mutually agreed to dissolve it.* The jury, after deliberating the whole of Wednesday night, returned a verdict of *one hundred dollars*, as a compensation for the disappointment of the forlorn damsel.

The meeting house in Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass., stands on the back bone of the mountain and is so located that the rain which falls on the east side of the roof is tributary to the Connecticut, whilst that which falls on the west side flows to the Hudson.

Henry Church, a son of Mr. Daniel Church of Farmington, died recently, evincing strong symptoms of hydrophobia. A few weeks before his death, he skinned a fox which was found in a barn yard in a feeble state.

Some years ago a crack-brained man who was slighted by the females, very modestly asked a young lady, "if she would let him spend the evening with her." "No," she angrily replied, "that's what I wont." "Why," replied he, "you need'nt be so fussy—I did'nt mean this evening, but some stormy one when I cant go any where else."

Capital Punishment in England.—In the House of Commons, on the 23d of March, Lord John Russel, obtained leave to bring in several bills to amend the Criminal Laws.—He proposes to abolish the punishment of death for all classes of forgery; for certain offences against the person which are now capital; and for robbery and burglary, under certain circumstances; and he porpoeses other measures relative to piracy and burning ships. The previous amelioration of the criminal code he maintains has not increased the number of offences. He also proposes to make the minimum period of transportation ten years, and at the same time to make such changes in the system of imprisonment at home as shall furnish punishment secondary to transportation.

We hope his lordship will persevere in the humane and benevolent undertaking, and bring to bear his influence and talents to rid his country of the deep disgrace of tolerating the punishment of death, under any circumstances. Let this relic of an uncivilized and savage age be expunged from the code of civilized and christian people. And let it be recollected that his Lordship *maintains that the previous amelioration of the Criminal Law in England,* HAS NOT INCREASD THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES.

Gloucester Democrat.

Another chance for the ladies.—Notwithstanding the *'hard* times,' somebody in Ipswich advertises for a wife, and thus describes the woman:—

"She must be a smart, likely, active, genteel, good disposed white *girl*, from sixteen to forty, and he would not refuse a likely young widow with one son or one daughter."

The abduction case all a humbug.—Last week—taking the stories of the Cincinnati people—we were ready to make our readers burn with indignation against the villain who abducted Miss Allen, who was said to be a fine young lady, in regular standing with a highly respectable church. Now, they will please to be indignant another way, if they have a mind to. We learn from the Cincinnati Whig of the 3d inst., that some developements in relation to the matter, of a most astonishing character, have recently been made, proving the whole story to be a complete humbug, and fully exonerating the gentlemen implicated. Instead of being abducted and imprisoned in a dark room, against her will, it is now said that the young woman was in reality confined in the house of a physician of that city, and that she is now the mother of a fine, stout child, that bids fair to live for years! Like all other "mysteries," this appears simple enough when exploded.

Not overploughing, at all events.—Bennett is a slap-dab fellow. He breaks out thus:

The present evils which afflict the country are the joint production of all parties and all classes. They have been produced by overbanking, overtrading, overspending, overliving, overdashing, overdriving, overreaching, overcheating, overborrowing, overeating, overdrinking, oversinning, overthinking, overplaying, overriding, overtippling, overfiddling, and overacting of every kind and description, except *overploughing*, which alone is the foundation of society, and the corner stone of civilization.

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Jonathan Swift, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel Bennett of Sweden, to Miss Laurana Frost of Norway.

In Dixfield, Mr. Larnard Cummings of Sumner, to Miss Nancy White.

In Phillips, Mr. Warren Norton to Miss Elmina Robbins.

Doct. T. H. Brown

HAS taken the Office of the late Doct. Buck; and may be found at the Tavern of S. Norris, Esq.

Paris Hill, May 16, 1837. tf 40

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEWALL CROCKETT.
GODFREY G. WATERHOUSE.

Paris, May 17, 1837. 41

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,---Jay.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of improved and unimproved lands in the town of Jay, County of Oxford and State of Maine—that they are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1835, for State, County, and Town taxes,—and for 1836, County, Town and School District taxes, which remain unpaid in the respective sums following, viz:

Owners Names.	No. of Lot,	No. of Ranges,	No. of Acres,	Value,	State, County, and town tax for 1835,	County & town tax for 1836	School house tax in District No. 16.
				$	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Meservy Place, owner unknown	14	1	100	250	1,22	1,23	
Job Otis,	9	1	100	307	2,24		
Tho. Briggs, part of	15	2	18	116	86		
Dennis Hamblin,	18	4	20	60		40	
Augustus Briggs,	17	3	50	113		76	
Isaac Russel,	1	A	60	96		64	2,51
Mace Smith,	1	A	20	30		26	1,01
David B Webster,	18	1	50	372		2,51	
Elisha Pettingille,	2	A	100	160	}		11,30
Elisha Pettingille,	3	A	50	75	}		

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Saturday the ninth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Joel Paine in Jay, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges

REUBEN WRIGHT, Collector of Jay

Jay, may 13, 1837.*41] for 1845 & 1836.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——Lovell.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that their Lands are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1836, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Non-Residents,	No. of Lot,	No. of Divisions	No. of Acres,	Value,	County and Town Tax,	Deficiency of Highway tax for 1835	
					$	$	
Zacheus McAllister,	23	3	100	50	43	95	
John Knight,	63	4	100	100		1,90	
Owners unknown, part of	1	1	60	200	1,72	3,80	
Do. do	2-3 of	13	4	66	40	35	76
Do. do.	1-2 of	18	5	50	30	26	
Do. do.	part of	5	3	3	125	1,07	
Do. do.	part of	4	2	15	8 6	5	
Enos Heald, Agent,		43	4	100	50	43	
Do.	do.		56	1	100	60	52
Do.	do.	1-2 fulling Mill Privilege,			20	17	

Unless said Taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid me on or before Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Joseph Bassett in said Lovell at one o'clock P. M. of said day, so much of said Land as will be necessary to pay said Taxes and all legal charges.

JOHN WOOD, Jr., Deputy Collector

Lovell, May 16, 1837.*41] of Lovell for 1836.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——Turner.

ALL Non-Resident proprietors who are taxed in the bills committed to me collect for the year 1836 and have not settled the same, are hereby notified that unless their taxes are adjusted immediately they will be collected by a due course of law.

JAMES D. GILBERT, Collector of Turner.

Turner, May 15th, 1837. 41

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

DANIEL BRACKET,

late of Brownfield, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the eleventh of April current, is allowed to such creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the service aforesaid at the office of the Selectmen in Brownfield, on last Saturday of July, August, and September, from two to five o'clock P. M. of each of said days.

ZACHA. GIBSON,
WM C. BORNLY,

Brownfield, April 26th, 1837. 41*

NEW MEDICINES!!

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore, to wit:

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S genuine INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT and HOARHOUND, prepared from an Indian receipt, containing the strength of three ounces of Liverwort, and 32 different kinds of roots and herbs in each bottle; the greatest of all preparations ever discovered in the known world, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Influenza, Quinsey, Phthisic, Croup, Liver Complaint, &c.

☞Price 50cts.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very adhering complaints connected with debility of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking teh "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son LEROY C. LUFKIN his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH LUFKIN.

Attest—James M. Dolloff.

Rumford, March 21, 1837. *3w35

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford and Cumberland, October Session 1836.

THE undersigned, a committee of the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, respectfully represent, That the new road laid out by your Honors leading from the town Pound in said Denmark by Parson Pingree's house to Hiram line, thence across a corner of Hiram to the line of Sebago, thence by Butrich Brown's in said Sebago in the County of Cumberland until it intersects the County road leading from Bridgton through Sebago and Baldwin, has not been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from said Denmark to Sebago. They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route. And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion, that should you discontinue the above route, we can shew you a more practicable one commencing at or near the town pound (above named) and leading by the head of the Great Hancock Pond (in said Denmark,) thence west of Poor's hill in Sebago in said County of Cumberland, to the County road leading from Bridgton through said Sebago to Cooper corner (so called) in Baldwin.—Wherefore your petitioners request the route may be examined and located if in your opinion it should prove practicable.

SAM'L GIBSON, } Committee in behalf
WM. PINGREE, } of the town of
ELIAS BERRY. } Denmark.

October 15, 1836. 40

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Gibson in said Denmark on Wednesday the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the county of Cumberland, and on the clerks of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and on the County Attorneys of said Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, and Jeffersonian printed at Portland in the County of Cumberland, the first of said publications in each of said papers and each of the other notices to be served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The Argus and Jeffersonian are requested to copy the above and send their bills to S. Gibson P. M. at Denmark.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order. JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

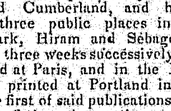
Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting Silas Door and Sarah his wife, or any of his minor children, viz:—Amos L., Sarah J., Cynthia B. & Charles Door, or any other paupers of the town of Rumford, as I have made suitable provision at my house in said Rumford for their support, under contract with the Overseers of said town, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting on my account or on account of said town.

COLMAN GODWIN.

Rumford, May 3, 1837. 39

Fashionable Millinery.



MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved Fashions.

—ALSO—

BANDBOXES.

Norway-Village, April 10, 1837. tf 35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL WHITTEMORE,

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABNER STUBBS.

Jay, April 11, 1837. 38

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LYMAN RAWSON.

Rumford, April 11, 1837. 3w36

☞CATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Price's.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20, 1837. tf

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Probate Court within and for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Hebron in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of JAMES FARRIS late of said Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased. Also Pew No. 14, on the floor of the Baptist Meeting-house in said Hebron, and Pew No. 8, in the Gallery of said house.

MARTHA FARRIS, Administratrix.

Hebron, March 18th. 1837.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, is this day disolved by mutual consent.

In consequence of the above disolution it is *imperative on all* who are indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to J. Howe who is authorised to settle the same.

HIRAM HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

The business will be carried on as usual by Jeremiah Howe.

Norway, April 28th, 1837. 38

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERAY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by **A Steam Voyage down the Danube** with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c, The first part of which has already appeared

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embodie subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their concoction. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty second day of April next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Store of John Higgins, Esq in Porter in said county, all the right in equity which Jeremiah Storer has in and to a tract of land situated in Brownfield in said county, being the farm on which he now lives and bounded on the East by land of Samuel Merrill, on the North and West by land of Walter Edgecomb, and on the South by the road. Said farm is now mortgaged to Daniel Bean, Esq to recover the payment of a sum that will be made known at the time and place of sale. Conditions made known at said time and place

JAMES THOMAS, Dept. Sheriff.

Porter, March 18th, 1837. 3w33

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literar, departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interest & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

ehrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Cooch, Miss L. H. Mendina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimmock, A. M., E. H. Hale E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Barton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most unfeigned purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marcnyatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $20 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and oth rs sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Coneal application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other head with which I have ever been acquainted, and I wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction of being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the Blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all Kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quinsy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions o the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is he different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. cont29

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 50ty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock P M, at Lemuel D Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that DANIEL TRACEY has in and to the farm and buildings where the said Tracey now lives in Berlin in said county of Oxford, if said Execution is not otherwise satisfied

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February 10, 1837 3w32

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—April 6, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of May next, at one o'clock PM. at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Andover in said County, All the right which JACOB YORK has of redeeming from James F Bragg, jr. his executors, administrators, or assigns, a certain Lot of Land situated in Township Numbered Five, in the first Range of Townships in said County, being Lot Numbered twelve in the first Range of Lots in said Township. Said Bragg being the purchaser of the right in equity of said Land. 36

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jn. Dept. Sheriff.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at public auction on Saturday the sixth day of May next at ten o'clock A M, so much of the real estate of

BENJAMIN ELLIS,

late of Hartford in said County, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—Said estate consists of the Homested Farm of the deceased,—Also the out Lands being a Lot of Land and Gore lying North and adjoining Charles Leightons in said Hartford. And also the reversion of the widow's Dower therein if necessary. Said sale will be at the dwelling house of the Wid Hannah Ellis on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator.

Hartford, April 11, 1837. 36

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Woodstock, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in Bills committed to me the undersigned as Collector of said town for the year 1835, in the sums following viz:

Owners,	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres,	Value,	State, County, & town tax,	Deficient highway tax for 1834	School house Tax,	Debt, in the $100 which was to have been expended in 1834	Debt, in the $100 which was to have been expended in 1834
East part of Woodstock.								
Unknown	4	64	50	75		1,20		1,95
do	24	100	10	15	21			36
do	90	100	25	37,5		,60		97,5
do	94	100	50	75				75
do	93	100	75	1,12,5				1,12,5
do	113	100	45	67,5	95		41	2,03,5
do	116	100	30	45	64		27	1,36
do	46	100	17	25,5	36		15	76,5
West part of Woodstock.								
Undivided half of								
do	20	50	20	30				30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Thursday the sixth day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Store of Welcome Kinsley in said town at ten of the clock in the forenoon as will discharge the same.

EDMUND CHASE, Collector of

31 Woodstock for 1835.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at two of the clock P M, at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which JOHN HOAR has in and to a certain farm with the buildings standing thereon situated in Number Two, Second Range in said county of Oxford, and the same on which said Hoar now lives, the same having been under mortgage to Farner and Sangers,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February, 13, 1837. 3w32

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully represent and shew that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village and following the Sweden road to the foot of the hill on the Westerly side of Eliphalet Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moose Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance. We therefor request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as above described.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 18, 1836. 34

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

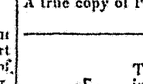
ON the foregoing petition, Ordered. That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

For Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Stand in Norway Village, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, work-shop 25 feet by 30 feet two stories high. Also a good water privilege and machinery for making window sash and blinds. All which he offers for sale on liberal terms. DWIGHT AVERY.

Norway-Village, April 19, 1837. 37

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned would give notice, that the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, has given a further time of six months from the seventh of March inst. for creditors to the Estate of JAMES F RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said county, to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session on the last Saturdays of April, May, July, and August, at the Office of Edward L Osgood in said Fryeburg, from 10 A M. till 5 P. M. for the purpose of examining all claims that may be presented.

E. L. OSGOOD,
J. O McMILLAN, } Com'rs.
IRA TOWLE,

Fryeburg, March 10, 1837. 6w34

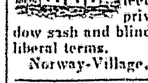
SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Elias M Carter in Bethel in said county, on Saturday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Nathan Hall and Alvah Estes, both of said Bethel, yeomen, have to redeem the lot of land numbered ten in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel. The same having been mortgaged by the said Hall to Timothy Carter, James F Carter, and Elias M Carter, for the security of the payment of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, as will appear by his mortgaged deed as aforesaid, dated Nov. 8. 1834, and as recorded in the Oxford Records Book 43, Page 175 Terms of sale made know at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1837. 3w 1



One Cent Reward!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting RUFUS MORE on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the time he left my house. Any person who will return said runaway shall be entitled to the above reward. BENJAMIN BORDMAN.

Byron, March 13, 1837 *3w32

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as *good* bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes now due.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞ A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the *tartar* arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞ An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞ *DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food, and Pains of the Stomach The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with a like other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No31 6spay

WANTED—*Immediately,*

AS an Apprentice to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The YOUNG MOTHER, by Dr. Alcott.
The FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK AND POCKET FARRIER.
Green's Small Grammar.
Alonzo & Melissa.
The RICH POOR MAN and the POOR RICH MAN.
PATH TO PEACE.
Also, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 29, 1837. tf 32

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM BROWN,

late of Waterford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the seventh day of March A. D. 1837, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the services aforesaid at the Store of Sprout Hapgood & Co. in said Waterford, on the last Saturdays of May, June, and July next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOSIAH MONROE,
SPROUT HAPGOOD

Waterford, March 7, 1837. 37

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by Honorable Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

AMASA CLARK,

late of Bethel, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the eleventh day of April instant, is allowed for said creditors to exhibit their said claims, and that the said Commissioners will be in session at the dwelling-house of Jedediah Burbank of said Bethel, on the first Mondays of June and October next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, }
SAMUEL BARKER, } Com'rs.

Bethel, April 19, 1837. 34

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Edward Reynolds and Mary his wife and five minor children, viz —Meletiah, Mary H, Isaac, Reily, and Julia, paupers of the town of Rumford, either on account of said town or myself, as under contract with the Overseers of said town I have made suitable provisions for them at my dwelling house in said Rumford for the ensuing year. Therefore shall pay no debts of their contracting on account of myself or of said Rumford.

JAMES H. FARNUM.

Rumford, March 22, 1837. 3 33

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Grover, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the sixth day of March instant, and having made suitable arrangements for his comfortable support at my dwelling house in Newry, this is to caution and forbid any and all persons against harboring or trusting said Grover on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined to pay no charges on his account, incurred for his support out of my family, and shall claim all wages for his labor or services. IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w33.

NOTICE—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Elbridge G. Evans his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SIMEON EVANS.

Witness,—James Evans.

Stoneham, March 27th, 1837. *36

Maine Register

JUST recieved and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E GOODNOW.

Norway, April 15, 1837. 4w36

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that I have given my son Stephen C. Andrews liberty to act for himself, claiming none of his wages and paying no debts of his contracting after this date. AMOS ANDREWS.

Attest—Moses C. Heald.

Lovell, April 18, 1837. *37

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

VOLUME 4.

OXFORD DEM

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED E

G. W. MILL

TERMS—One dollar and fifty
One dollar & seventy-five cents
Two dollars at the end of the ye

No paper discontinued till all
the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserte
the proprietor not being accoun
any Advertisement beyond the

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTE
addressed to the publisher, *Post-*

AN ADDRESS ON TEMPERAN

Channing.

In speaking of the great e

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